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west, where the colored residents of the island could sell their goods, but this was afterwards abolished as the privilege was abused.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Bradfield was the army medical officer in charge of the army medical affairs and the general sanitation of the camp. Upon his being relieved, I was asked to take charge of this work, and a hospital for the sick left by regimental surgeons. I had the excrement troughs, which were exposed and near the camps, moved 75 yards from the nearest tent, and surrounded by a board fence. These troughs were cleaned twice daily by scavengers, and well limed with a mixture of lime and sand. I suggested that all ditches be dug deeper, and as a result there was a free flow of waste water, and a thorough flushing out of them by sea water on every high tide.

The water supply of the camp I found good, its source being from an artesian well of 300 feet. A steam force pump had been erected, and from it extended pipes over the ground, branching out to all points in the camp. A tank of 6,000 gallons capacity gave the night supply. Garbage and other waste matter was thrown in barrels, which were placed 20 yards from kitchens, and which were emptied once or twice daily. Cleanliness of the camp was maintained by details from each company over which the officers had general supervision.

The general health remained good during the whole time. Of course, there were a few sick, but few new cases developed—none of a suspicious character. At a time during inclement weather, some illness developed, due to climatic influences.

There passed detention, officers, 431; enlisted men, 9,278; civilians, attached, 125; civilians, 721; total, 10,555.

Camp closed May 8, 1899. All property of the Army removed, the grounds cleaned, sinks well limed, and troughs and other boxes used for excrement burned.

In conclusion, I wish to state that the quartermaster, Capt. F. W. Woodring, did all in his power to assist me in enforcement of all quarantine regulations, and also in maintaining the general sanitation of the camp. Every courtesy was shown me by him, and also all officers of the different commands, which facilitated my work and made things work harmoniously.

I received valuable suggestions from Dr. Cobb, who gave me many suggestions to facilitate carrying out his orders, leaving me to work out the details.

Respectfully, yours,

R. H. VON EZDORF,  
*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

*Weekly report from Egmont Key detention camp.*

UNITED STATES DETENTION CAMP,  
*Egmont Key, Florida, May 12, 1899.*

SIR: I have to respectfully submit the following report of transactions for the week ended May 12, 1899:

On the 7th instant 34 men of the signal corps arrived on the Plant steamship *Mascotte*, their baggage had all been disinfected at Havana and the entire command was in perfect health.

They were put in the southern inclosure of the reservation and were kept entirely separate from men already in camp, and were inspected daily at 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. during their entire stay, as were all other inmates of the camp, including employees.

On the 8th instant the first detachment of the signal corps was discharged after the completion of their term of detention, as were also the 37 stevedores who arrived from Havana on the *Canby*.

On the 9th instant another detachment of the signal corps, consisting of 2 officers, 28 men, and 1 civilian employee arrived on the *Olivette*, and were put in the northern inclosure of the reservation, from which the first lot had been discharged. As in all previous cases their baggage had been disinfected in Havana and the men were in splendid physical condition.

No men arrived by the last Plant steamship, and there are only remaining in camp the 2 officers and 29 men who arrived on the 9th instant. These men will be discharged to-morrow, the 13th instant, which will leave the camp without inmates other than employees. No sickness of any kind has developed among the men, and their physical condition is exceptional.

I have done everything in my power to keep the camp in good sanitary condition, and have been ably seconded in this by all the officers of signal corps, who have in every instance seemed very desirous of complying with every suggestion which might add to the comfort of their men and the sanitary condition of the camp.

The weather is clear and dry, but very warm, and lack of shade of any kind on the reservation causes some discomfort among the inmates.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. CORPUT,

*Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL.

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

*Cerebro-spinal meningitis—Abstract of replies received to circular requesting information.*

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

IOWA — *Dubuque*.—A fatal case of cerebro-spinal meningitis was reported May 12.

RHODE ISLAND — *Providence*.—Since October, 1898, 11 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis have been reported to the secretary of the board of health as follows: Cranston, 1; East Providence, 1; Hopkinton, 1; Lincoln, 1; Newport, 1; Pawtucket, 2; Warren, 1; and Woonsocket, 2. No investigations have been made as to the pathology and etiology of the disease.

*Smallpox in the United States.*

#### VACCINATION OF CREWS OF VESSELS.

The following instructions have been sent to the Marine-Hospital officers stationed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Seaboard. Similar instructions were sent to officers on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in January :

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,  
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,  
*Washington, D. C., May 4, 1899.*

SIR: In view of the prevalence of smallpox in certain ports, it is deemed wise to have the crews of vessels vaccinated so far as prac-